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Sinuiju Bean Oil Factory

1. The Sinuiju (124-24, 40-06) (XE-1939) Bean Oil Factory at XE-181393, which was established by the Japanese before World War II, was idle for several months at the close of the war but resumed the production of bean oil and bean cakes in February 1946. In March 1946 this factory was put under the control of the Ministry of Industry, and in March 1952 was placed under the Ministry of Light Industry.

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2. In May 1952 this factory was producing 50 drums of bean oil and 100 bean cakes daily. The beans were being purchased in Antung, Manchuria, and shipped across the Yalu River to Sinuiju in a 20-ton wooden boat owned by the factory. Ten

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ox-drawn carts hauled the beans from the boat to the factory. The bean oil produced was being used to supply Chinese Communist and North Korean troops with a supplement to their regular diet. The bean cakes were being used as feed for Chinese Communist and North Korean army draft animals. This factory employed 300 workers.

Textile Factory, Anak

3. On 15 June 1952 there was a textile mill operating near Anak (125-28, 38-29) (YC-1562) at YC-164647. This mill began operations in September 1951. A ginning shop and a weaving shop belonging to the mill were at YC-170646.
4. The ginning shop was 3 meters wide, 30 meters long, and 4 meters high. Its walls were made of wood and the roof of zinc. The weaving shop was in two buildings. One of these buildings was 30 meters square and the other 40 meters square. Equipment included ginning machines, cotton combing machines, yarn sorters, and hand weaving machines.
5. The raw material used for weaving cotton cloth was produced in Hwanghae Province. Daily production of cotton cloth was approximately 450 meters. There were 147 women workers and 7 men.

Textile Factory, Hamjong

6. On 23 June 1952 a textile plant called the Hamjong Main Factory of the Chinnampo's Silk Mill was operating in a former church building at Hamjong (125-20, 38-59) (YD-0217). This plant was the result of a merger of four separate factories which were in the same area. The merger took place after Chinese Communist troops advanced through the area in February 1951.
7. The factory grounds covered 750 square meters, and the buildings had a floor space of 350 square meters. These buildings, which comprised one large and two small shops connected with each other by corridors, and a separate office building, were flat, Korean-style structures with white, lime-covered walls. The plant was surrounded by a stone wall 1 6/10 meters high.
8. The equipment of the plant included Korean-made, wooden hand looms and sorting machines, hand-operated yarn loosening machines, and reeling machines. Two types of cloth were being produced, a coarse cotton material called "liberation" cloth, and a cotton material of fine texture, both in .68-meter widths. Raw materials used were staple fiber, cotton, and hemp. The staple fiber was brought from Kilchu (129-20, 40-58) (EA-2835), and the cotton, which was sent to the factory after the ginning process had been completed, was collected from farmers as taxes-in-kind. Yarn was furnished by villagers in the vicinity of the factory, who reeled it with primitive, Gandhi-type reeling instruments.
9. All machinery at the plant was being operated on a 24-hour basis by three daily shifts. The average output of the mill was 3,000 meters of cloth per day. In May 1952, 60,000 meters of "liberation" cloth and 28,000 meters of fine cotton cloth were produced. Some of the cloth was being purchased by the Commercial Control Department of the Ministry of Commerce, and some was being sent to other factories designated by the Special Industry Instruction Department.
10. The mill employed 309 laborers and 14 clerical workers. The manager was PAK Tok-chong, aged 34, a member of the North Korean Labor Party. The standard wage scale for workers ranged from 550 to 1,000 won a month, but contract workers earned between 950 and 1,600 won a month. Employees received a daily grain ration of from 500 to 600 grams, and an occasional ration of soap or clothing material.

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Red Cross Pharmaceutical Factory, P'yongyang Area

11. On 20 June 1952 there was a plant called the National Red Cross Pharmaceutical Factory in the P'yongyang (125-45, 39-01) (YD-3822) area at YD-38652631. The buildings had been used as a primary school during the Japanese occupation.
12. Materials used in the factory were being obtained locally and from the USSR and Communist China. The plant was producing medicines, ointments, and injection fluids for North Korean army and civilian hospitals. There were 95 employees, including 50 women. Wages varied from 1,100 to 1,500 won per month. Employees received a daily grain ration of 700 grams.

Miscellaneous Factories and Shops, P'yongyang Area

13. In mid-August 1952 the following factories were operating in the P'yongyang area:

a. Canvas Factory.

This factory, which was formerly in Chango-ri (approximately YD-283164), remained undamaged as of 13 August 1952. However, the plant suspended operations on 8 August and moved to Tokch'on (126-18, 39-45) (BV-6903). In mid-August, the plant had 300 workers and was producing 3,000 meters of canvas daily, which was used to make shoes for the North Korean army.

b. Rubber Factory.

This plant, at Nangnang-ni, P'yongyang, was undamaged by United Nations air raids, but in mid-August it was scheduled for removal soon to dug-outs at YD-336176. The plant employed 120 workers and was producing rubber shoe soles and raincoats.

c. Corn Starch Factory.

This factory, at YD-344178, was still undamaged on 9 August 1952, and was producing calcium and glucose for the North Korean army. The factory annex at YD-393197 in Sonkyo-ri was making bread for the North Korean army.

d. Truck Repair Shop.

A Chinese Communist truck repair shop was being operated at Changjin-ni (125-46, 38-58) (YD-406173). This shop had five lathes and employed approximately 50 mechanics. North Korean and Chinese Communist troops were parking their vehicles in this village during their trips.

Clothing Factory, Wonhwa-dong

14. On 10 July 1952, Factory Number 109 of the North Korean 515 Army Unit was operating in Wonhwa-dong (124-33, 40-13) (XE-3253), where it had been since April 1951.
15. The factory buildings, which were about 150 meters by 150 meters in size, were in more than ten straw-thatched houses with earth-covered walls. The offices, dormitories, and some of the factory buildings were at the northern end of the village. Other factory buildings were at the eastern end of the village along the road leading to Manp'o (126-17, 41-09) (BA-7259). Equipment included 170 electric sewing machines, which were in five of the factory buildings.

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16. The plant was producing about 800 North Korean army uniforms daily. Winter uniforms were made during the summer, and summer uniforms during the winter. In July 1952 the factory was being operated on a 24-hour basis in two shifts, which changed at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Completed uniforms were being packed and stored in a yard near one of the shops to await transportation to P'yongyang by truck.
17. The manager of the factory was KIM Myōng-sun (6855/2494/8642), a North Korean labor Party member from South P'yongan Province. There were 700 workers, 90 percent of them women. Employees were comparatively well treated. Their wages ranged from 500 to 1,200 won per month, the amount depending on the skill of the worker. In addition, employees received a ration of from 600 to 800 grams of rice or other grains daily. A squad of North Korean army soldiers was responsible for guarding the factory at all times.

Soap and Match Factories, Haeso-ri

18. On 9 August 1952 there were two factories in Haeso-ri (approximately 125-42, 38-30) (YC-3563). One of these factories was called the Konghwa Match Factory, and the other was called the Konghwa Soap Factory. The buildings of both factories were in the houses of the village.
19. The match factory employed 59 workers, including 32 women. All of the employees were either very young or very old. This factory was producing 7,500 boxes of matches daily. The trade mark which appeared on the boxes was a dragon fly. The matches were distributed to North Korean civilians through consumers unions. The workers were paid 1,200 won per month and received a daily ration of 5 hop¹ of grain. The employees themselves guarded the area but were unarmed.
20. The soap factory had 78 workers, including 38 women. The daily production was 2,000 bars of soap. Previously, the soap had been sold to civilians through consumers unions, but in early August 1952 the entire output was used to supply the North Korean army. The workers were receiving the same wages as those at the match factory, and acted as guards in their own area.

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Comment. Five hop equal 1 1/2 pints.

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